

*A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY*

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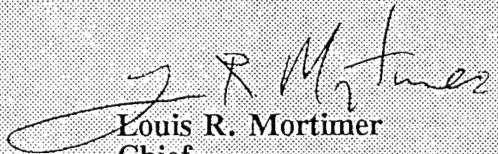
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This bibliography, produced in monthly installments from an online database, provides selective annotations of serials and monographs on the army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Entries are arranged alphabetically by author in three sections: modernization of the North Korean army, strategies and tactics used by the North Korean army during the Korean War (1950-53), and strategies and tactics used by the North Korean army since the war.				
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material and covers the following topics:

- modernization of the North Korean Army,
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics in the Korean War, and
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics since the Korean War.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CFC	Combined Forces Command (US and ROK)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
NKA	North Korean Army
NKAF	North Korean Air Force
NKN	North Korean Navy
KPA	Korean People's Army (Comprises NKA, NKAF, and NKN)
KWP	Korean Workers' Party
ROK	Republic of Korea (South Korea)
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF	Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKN	Republic of Korea Navy

1. MODERNIZATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY

Baek, Jong-chun. "Probe for an Alternative Strategy of Conflict Resolution in the Korean Peninsula." In Korean Reunification: New Perspectives and Approaches. Edited by T.H. Kwak, C.H. Kim, and H.N. Kim. Seoul: Kyungnam University, 1984, pp. 425-465. DS917.25.K69

Baek discusses the chances for another war in the Korean Peninsula and the relations of the two Koreas with the superpowers and other countries. He uses a conflict model developed by University of North Carolina Professor Edward E. Azar to predict the likelihood of conflict in Korea. Baek suggests that North Korea could employ military force before South Korea gains military superiority toward the end of the decade. Baek believes that the amount of control that the United States, China, and the Soviet Union have over events in Korea has decreased as both Koreas have become more active diplomatically, politically, and economically on the international scene.

Crowe, William J. "The Armed Forces of the Asia-Pacific Region No. 17- The US Cannot, and Should not Go it Alone." Pacific Defence Reporter (Pahran, Australia) August 1985, pp. 11-15.

The article assesses the military capabilities of Communist and Free nations in the Asia-Pacific area and discusses the relevance of the military balance in the region to the United States. North Korea is regarded as a dangerous adversary of South Korea and the United States for these reasons: it continues to spend 25 percent of its GNP on defense; it maintains a large standing army; its defense industries are producing new weapon systems that are improving the mobility and firepower of North Korean forces; the deployment of military units close to the DMZ enhances its capability to stage a surprise attack; and recent training exercises have been larger and have emphasized offensive operations. North Korean doctrine emphasizes thrusts by armor along the front and special force operations in rear areas.

Ensor, Paul. "Pyongyang's Military: A State of Perpetual Alert." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) 2 February 1984, pp. 26-27. HF411.F18

North Korea has trained 100,000 men for commando operations so that it could move a large force through Korea's difficult terrain quickly in order to inflict the maximum possible damage in the South using guerrilla tactics in the early stages of a renewed conflict. The North Korean Air Forces's 250 AN-2/COLT aircraft and the North Korean Navy's 100 plus landing craft could support the Army's efforts to infiltrate commando units behind the lines. An all out attack is considered unlikely while US Forces are stationed in the South. Terrorist attacks, utilizing recruits from the commando force, are considered more plausible.

Hogg, Ian., (ed.). Jane's Infantry Weapons 1985-86. London: Jane's Publishing Company Limited, 1984. 960 pp. UD380.J36

The following types of weapons are listed as currently in use in the North Korean Army: 7.62-mm Type 68 and 7.65-mm Type 64 pistols; the 7.62-mm Type 49 submachinegun; 7.62-mm Type 58/63/68 rifles; 7.62-mm Type 64, 7.7-mm Type 99, and other unidentified types of machineguns; 82-mm M37M

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and 120-mm M43 mortars; 82-mm RCL B-10, 82-mm SPC-82, 75-mm RCL Type 52, RPG-2, and RPG-7V antitank weapons; and 14.5-mm KPV and SA-7 SAM air defense weapons. Information is available on only a few of the weapons produced in North Korea. Specific data are provided for the 7.62-mm Type 68 and 7.65 Type 64 pistols, the 7.62-mm Type 49 submachinegun, the 7.62-mm Type 68 assault rifle, and ammunition for 7.62-mm, 12.7-mm and 14.5-mm weapons.

Kang Song-san. "Kang Song-san Address." Pyongyang Domestic Service, 14 August 1985, in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Asia and Pacific, 15 August 1985, pp. D9-19.

In this speech the North Korean Premier stresses the importance of protecting North Korea's sovereignty to an audience that includes Soviet officials. Kang implies that North Korea will not subordinate its national interests to those of another country for the sole purpose of promoting technological modernization. On North Korea's defense industries and military preparedness, Kang reiterates the longstanding line that North Korea has developed modern and self-reliant defense industries and he attributes the country's defense capability to the Army and the "all-people's defense system."

Kim, Kwang-chin [General, Korean People's Army]. "The U.S. Imperialists Should Realize That Nuclear Weapons and Military Buildup Are Not Almighty." Nodong Sinmum (Pyongyang), 26 July 1985, in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Daily Report: Asia and Pacific, 29 June 1985, pp. D3-6.

The article acknowledges that US and South Korean military forces have weapons that are technologically more advanced than those available to the North Korean Army, but claims that North Korean military personnel are better prepared to fight a war today than at any time in the past. The author attributes this strength to the ideological and spiritual preparedness of the Army's officers and men and to the willingness of the North Korean people to support the army in the event of war.

Lee, Suck-ho. Party-Military Relations in North Korea: A Comparative Analysis. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, No. 84-00823, 1984, 317 pp.

Lee argues that North Korea changed its military doctrine in the early 1960s in order to decrease emphasis on Soviet-taught tactics for conventional war and increase emphasis on guerrilla tactics and involving the entire population in a war effort. Reasons given for these changes include: North Korean distrust of the Soviet Union, the regime's obsession with promoting Kim Il-song's image as a military genius by portraying him as the principal leader of guerrilla resistance against the Japanese occupation of Korea, acceptance of some of the tenets of the Chinese doctrine of Peoples War, and analyses of the Korean War that showed the limited value of heavy military equipment in the Korean terrain. North Korea's present doctrine is designed to prepare its population for a protracted war that is expected to expand quickly to engulf the entire Korean peninsula, with conventional battles being fought in some areas and guerrilla warfare in others.

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Rhee, Sang-Woo. Security and Unification of Korea. Seoul: Sogang University Press, 1983. 398 pp. DS917.25.Y493

This book, a collection of the author's own writings, includes three articles written between 1976 and 1980 that discuss various aspects of the military balance between the two Koreas. In chapter 9 the author argues that North Korea could still be willing to accept the risks associated with exporting guerrilla warfare to the South. In chapter 10 Rhee describes a research project in which he analyzed the military balance between the two Koreas by comparing 125 factors such as the number of selected types of weapons in their armies. Based on his analysis, he plots the development of North Korean and South Korean war-making capabilities annually from 1949 to 1978. In chapter 11, Rhee suggests that South Korea could deter the Soviet Union and China from supporting North Korean aggression, even without support from the United States, by building a military establishment large enough and strong enough to make war too costly a venture for either one of the Communist powers.